



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Report from Genoa.*GENOA, ITALY, *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health and the regular report of inspections for the week ended February 25, 1900:

February 21, Italian steamship *Marco Minghetti*, bound for New York via Palermo and Naples. Passengers will be embarked at the latter places. February 22, steamship *Werra*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York; 10 cabin and 33 steerage passengers and 30 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. There was one rejection for trachoma. February 24, German steamship *Luxor*, for San Francisco via Chilean ports; there were 20 steerage passengers for Chile.

The last cruise of the *Marco Minghetti* can be regarded as a fortunate one from a sanitary point of view. She sailed from Santos, Brazil, December 29, with 470 steerage passengers, and arrived in Genoa January 17, with all well on board. The quarantine authorities here, apprehending the danger from rats of an infected port, subjected the vessel to a sulphur fumigation before admitting her to pratique. This vessel lay alongside the wharves both at Rio and Santos, and the fact of her escape from infection is worthy of remark.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Naples.*NAPLES, ITALY, *February 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 21, 1900, bills of health were issued to the following ships: On February 16 to the *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 34 cabin and 684 steerage passengers and 126 pieces of large and 766 pieces of small baggage. One case of varioloid was rejected. On February 16 to the British steamship *Headlands*, bound in water ballast for Galveston, Tex. On February 20 to the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 709 steerage passengers and 64 pieces of large and 720 pieces of small baggage. The contents of 11 pieces of baggage were disinfected by means of steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MAURITIUS.

*Plague in the island.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 5, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor by direction of the Secretary of State to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a dispatch from the consul of the United States at Port Louis, Mauritius, No. 78, of December 23, 1899, in which he says:

The bubonic plague is still raging here. The weekly death rate is now averaging from 50 to 75 victims. As at first stated the plague was chiefly confined to Port Louis,